TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50
A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (12 lines,)	50	75	1 00
Two squares,	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three squares,	1 50	2 25	3 00

Over three weeks and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
One square,	3 00	5 00	7 00
Two squares,	5 00	8 00	10 00
Three squares,	7 00	10 00	15 00
Four squares,	9 00	13 00	20 00
Half a column,	12 00	16 00	24 00
One column,	20 00	30 00	50 00

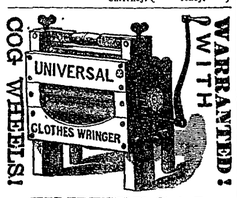
Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, One year, $2 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices, $1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, July 22, '63

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking: Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the cnurency, do hereby certify that the said First National Bank of Huntingdon, County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In Testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal of office this twenty-second day of July, 1863.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency. (Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.)



COG WHEELS! WARRANTED! WITH

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!

No. 1. *Large Family Wringer*, $10,00
No. 2. *Medium* " " 7,00
No. 2½ " " " 6,00
No. 3. *Small* " " 5,00
No. 8. *Large Hotel*, " 14,00
No. 18. *Medium Laundry* (to run by steam or hand) 18,00
No. 22. *Large* " (to run by steam or hand) 30,00

Nos. 2½. and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garmental fibers are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

A good CANVASSER wanted in every town.

☞ On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer *free of expense.*

For particulars and circulars address R. C. BROWNING,
347 Broadway, N. Y.

Aug. 12, '63.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR,
ALTOONA, PA.,
AGENT

FOR BLAIR AND HUNTINGDON COUNTIES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITted to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE,

of these machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as to the superiority of the Machines, to A. W. Benedict, Joseph Watson, E. H. Turner and E. E. Bethman.

The Machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$42. (oct. 21, 1862-1y.

MEN WANTED
FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty, will be received in this Corps of Honor. Enlistments will be for three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay and allowance same as for officers and men of the United States infantry; except that no premium or bounties for enlistment will be allowed. This will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous service.

For the convenience of service, the men will be selected for three grades of duty. Those who are most efficient and able-bodied, and capable of performing guard duty, etc., will be armed with muskets, and assigned to companies of the First Battalion. Those of the next degree of efficiency, including those who have lost a hand or an arm; and the least effective, including those who have lost a foot or leg, to the companies of the Second or Third Battalions; they will be armed with swords.

The duties will be to act chiefly as provost guards and garrisons for cities; guards for hospitals and other public buildings; and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If found necessary, they may be assigned to forts, &c.

Acting Assistant Provost Marshals General are authorized to appoint officers of the Regular Service, or of the Invalid Corps, to administer the oath of enlistment to those men who have completely fulfilled the prescribed conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps, viz:

1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.
2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.
3. That, if no now in the service, he was honorably discharged.
4. That he is meritorious and deserving.

For enlistment or further information, apply to the Board of Enrollment for the district in which the applicant is a resident

By order of JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Provost Mar-hal.

Huntingdon, July 8, 1863.

S. I. F. D. E.
STATEN ISLAND.
FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Proprietors.

OFFICES, No. 47 NORTH EIGHTH St., PHILADELPHIA, AND 5 & 7 JOHN St., NEW YORK.

Our success in DYEING & CLEANSING GARMENTS of *Velvet, Cloth, Silk, Merino, De Laine, &c., &c.*, and SHAWLS of almost every description, is so well known that we only desire to remind our friends and the public generally, that the season for getting ready their Fall Goods is now at hand!

☞ *Goods received and returned by Express.*

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
August 19, 1863.—3m.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XIX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1863. NO. 18.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

FALTER NOT.

Men of thought and men of action,
Look aloft, and never tire;
Still on Freedom's trembling altar
Fan the smothered fire.

Keep her tattered pennon streaming,
Angels will its beauty mend;
And its stars unroll the fairer
Ere the battle end.

Let the world the less.n learn,
That her friends are men of prayer;
And the hosts that wear her armor
Never know despair.

That the tameness and the quiet
Of their tents and resting forms,
Is the lightning gathering calm,
That heralds Summer storms.

Not for fame, nor guilty Mammon—
Not for power nor treacherous plan—
Move we to this holy warfare
For the Rights of Man:

For the plundered sons of labor,
For the homeless wife and child,
Weeping for their murdered love
On autumn's prairie wild!

And should victory tarry long,
Still her promise-bow is bright;
For nor word nor deed is wasted,
Offered to the Right.

Garnered with the many treasures;
Waiting the repentent earth;
In the future's rosier morning
Will they blossom forth!

The Samphire Gatherer's Story.

[From Once a Week.]

"It was here, sir, that Mr. Clements descended."

"How fearful!" I exclaimed, scarcely venturing to look down a precipice at least 600 feet deep.

To repeat in a few words what had occupied nearly an hour, and omitting his numerous digressions, the samphire gatherer's tale runs thus:

At the close of the last century he and his father, samphire gatherers by trade, had assisted in lowering one Mr. Clements down the cliff, under rather unusual circumstances, as Mr. Clements was then returning home along the downs from the then retired but now fashionable town of ——, when he recognized a boat a mile from shore, strongly resembling one in which his wife and sisters were in the habit of passing hours in a little bay or inlet of the sea near his house. He hastened home only to have all his doubts removed as to their identity; and hurrying back to the spot where he had first observed them, found to his extreme terror, that the boat had been deserted by its occupants, who had been seen wandering on the rocks beneath the cliff. To approach by sea, on either side, in time to rescue them from their impending danger, was impossible. The tide was rising fast—their destruction seemed inevitable.—In this emergency, the samphire gatherers were thought of, and sought for; and, declining all their offers, Clements insisted on descending the cliff, in hope of placing his wife and sisters upon some rock or spot where they might remain in safety till the arrival of the boat from ——. Thus far had the samphire gatherer got to his story, which he was relating to me as we strolled along the cliff, when he paused above, and pointed to the spot where Mr. Clements descended. Following his example and taking a seat on the grass near him, the old man continued his tale. I give it in his own words:

"Well, sir, when we found we could not persuade him to let one of us go in his place, father, as usual, secured a crowbar into the earth, a few feet from the edge of the cliff, and then twining the rope once around it in order to give us a steadier hold on Mr. Clements, fastened it under his arms. We then made him change his coat for one of our frocks, such as you see the common people wear in these parts; and taught him how to put his feet steadily against the side of the cliff, as it were thus; and made him take the rope in his hands just above the knot, and told him to lean out as far as he possibly could, and to work his way downwards with his feet, and to look up, and keep a look-out for the stones and rubbish which the rope might dislodge. We told him all this, sir, and bade him not to be frightened at the birds, as they would do no harm; the sun had set, sir, and they always made a horrible screeching if you go down the cliffs after they had gone to roost; and that if he altered his mind and wished to come back he had only to give the rope a couple of pulls and we would haul him back. 'No, no,' said Mr. Clements, 'there is no necessity for that. When I get to the bottom, wait for a quarter of an hour; if at the end of that time I give you no signal for you to pull me up, you will know that the ladies are safe, and then make what haste you can and get a boat from ——. I am ready now,' said he in a faint voice, and his teeth all the while chattering with fear. Never was a man so frightened as he was at that moment. Well, sir, father and I once more lifted the rope, and Mr. Clements leaned back over the edge of the cliff. Down he went, and we soon lost sight of him.

"Working with his feet, as father had told him, we slowly supplying the rope as he required it, he moved safely down for a bit, then he rested on a jutting rock. All this time he kept his eyes on the sky. Pressing cautiously with his foot against the chalk, his body at almost triangles with the cliff, his hands grasping the rope or sheltering his face from the shower of stones and dirt which it dislodged, he had got about a hundred feet from the top, when suddenly slipping from the cliff, his chest and face were thrown violently against it. He endeavored to regain his footing against the rocks, and in doing so broke through a resolution he had formed and looked beneath him. It was a rare sight, that, for the first time. Well do I remember how my head swam as I looked at the water far, far below; and the waves that one could see, but not hear, as they broke over the shingles. Presence of mind, on which he had vaunted himself, where was it now? He was about to pull the rope, but he thought of his poor wife and sister, and that was enough. On he went. To regain his footing was impossible. My father and I kept gradually lowering the rope; and with his face to the cliff, his hands outstretched, catching at each object as he passed, enveloped in a shower of stones and chalk which he had no strength to avoid, gasping and panting for breath, poor Mr. Clements slided down for another one hundred feet.

"Not long, sir. Father soon discovered that there was no weight or pull upon the rope, and surmising from his own experience what had occurred, we raised it a few feet and released Mr. Clements from his painful situation. From that moment, he told me, he was unconscious as to whether he was ascending or descending, until he heard his name called in a faint voice. He opened his eyes. We had lowered him over the arch of an immense cavern, within which all was darkness.—The sea was rolling in beneath him; his foot touched it; he felt he must either swim or drown; he feebly grasped the rope; a thrill of joy ran through his veins as he found an unexpected footing on a rock, concealed by waves, in about three feet of water; the depth around for the present mattered not. He remained for a few moments motionless on the rock. His name was again called; the sound came from the interior of the cave.

"Extricating himself from the rope, he made an effort to swim; he found that he had more strength than he had thought; swam forward through the darkness of the cavern; he struggled —sank—rose again—heard his name called louder and nearer—made one more effort, felt the sand, the smooth shingle—and, overjoyed, staggered forward—reeled, and fell exhausted into the arms of his wife."

"And his sister."

"The ladies were both there, sir.—The cave was about fifty feet in depth, sloping upward toward the back, and partly filled with weeds, sand, and stones. Here Mrs. Clements and her sister had been driven to take refuge from the rising tide. They had landed from the boat on the rocks, at some distance from the cavern, in the hope of finding a pathway or outlet, by which they could escape up the cliff. After a long and hopeless search they bethought them of the boat, and to their extreme terror found that it had been carried away by the rising tide, which now partly covered the rocks. They had just time to climb into the cavern over the fallen rocks under the arch, when the water sweeping in, closed all the entrances to any but a swimmer. Although the tide was rising fast, the ladies cheered each other with the hope that they should escape. Fortunately, the darkness of the cave prevented their discovering the height to which the water usually rose.

"As you might imagine, Mr. Clements was some time before he recovered his senses. His wife was kneeling beside him, chafing his brows, when her sister, starting up, called her attention to the rope by which he had descended. We were pulling it up, and he shook his head as it disappeared over the arch of the cavern. Well he knew how useless it would be for them to use it. 'It matters not,' said he; 'they (meaning us) have gone to ——. We shall have boats here soon; we are quite safe,' and so on—endeavoring to keep their spirits up, while he well knew that in the darkness the chances were that the boat would never find the cave.

"Two hours, sir—two long hours—passed in this way, and Mr. Clements had given up all hope. The water kept rising and rising, until at last the waves broke at their feet, and each instant threatened their destruction.—The ladies were almost dead with cold and fear, when a large, heavy, Dutch built boat—you don't see such now, sir—swept, with scarcely a sound, under the arch into the cave, her prow coming close upon the spot where Mr. Clements and the ladies were. They did not see her until they were within the cavern; and no wonder, for the oars were muffled, and those who were in her were as silent as the grave. It was part of the cargo of a French smuggler, lying a few miles off, that her crew, assisted by some fishermen, were about to land, and they had taken shelter in a cavern, having been alarmed by the approach of a boat up the coast. Fortunate was it that Mr. Clements prevented them from calling out for assistance.

"Why, I should have thought that in such a moment—"

"Not they, sir, not they; and Mr. Clements knew it. Desperate men like them would have left the poor things to drown, or have murdered them. He tried a last and dangerous chance, but it was his only one. While the men had their heads turned to the opening of the cavern, watching the boat pass, the sight of which had driven them into it, he lifted the ladies gently into the bow of the boat.—They couldn't hear him for the noise of the waves; there was plenty of room for them, and he was just going to step in himself, when one of the men turned, and he had only time to conceal himself under the bows of the boat before she was moving slowly out of the cave, with, as her crew little suspected, the addition of two to their number since she had entered it.

"They went about a quarter of a mile down under the cliff, and landed a boy, who disappeared like a flash up the rocks. A dead silence ensued; no one ventured to speak; the men rested on their oars, and the boat gently rose and sank on the waves. At last the silence was broken; something was hurled down the cliff, at a short distance from the boat. It fell heavily on the rocks. 'God forgive him, he's tossed him over,' said one of the men. And so it was. The poor man on the lookout was asleep near the top of the cliff, and we often hear of these men rolling off in their sleep. There's always a reason for it, sir. They were going to land their cargo when they heard a gun in the offing from one of the King's cutters. The alarm had been given. Not a moment was to be lost, and, straining every nerve they bore out to sea.

"They were about two miles from shore, when some of the men declared it was a lost job, and that they could go no further. Mrs. Clements was quite senseless from cold and exhaustion, but her sister listened eagerly to what the men said. The meaning of the conversation she could not understand, but they had some angry words. There was a little boat astern of the larger, which they drew to it, and entered one by one, the last man calling out as he stepped in, 'Now, boys, pull for your lives; they'll make after us on finding that they have lost their prize.'

"The boat had disappeared in the surrounding darkness before the terrified lady comprehended all, and then, in a moment, the frightful truth flashed upon her. The devils had scuttled the boat, and it was sinking fast. She uttered one prayer, and turned to kiss her sleeping sister, when Mr. Clements voice sounded almost at her side.—There he was in the same little pleasure boat which had been the cause of all their misfortunes. He had just time to lift the ladies from the boat, and get clear of her, when she went down.—The revenue cutter came up and took them aboard all safe; but many months passed before Mrs. Clements recovered from the events of that dreadful night."

"What became of Mr. Clements when they left him in the cave?"

"He held on to the boat for a few moments, till they got outside, and then swam to the rocks, where he found his little pleasure boat, and entering it, followed in the wake of the larger vessel, and was thus in time to save the lives of his wife and sister.

"The sun is setting, sir," added the samphire gatherer, touching his hat to me; "I must be going homeward.—Mayhap, when you are strolling, one of these days, on the rocks below, you will look at the cavern where Mr. Clements found his wife. You can imagine better than I can describe what must have been their feelings in such a place and at such a time"

Disloyal Irishmen.

Those true and loyal Irishmen who stood by their country on last Tuesday should be remembered with continual gratitude. Defying the threats of their Copperhead countrymen, they boldly did their duty regardless of consequences. For these, every loyal man will entertain a proper regard, but let it never be forgotten that the great mass of the Irish voted against the cause. They followed willingly the execrable leaders of the Copperhead, rebel sympathizing crowd. They opposed the country that adopted them as citizens. They struck violent blows at the cause of universal liberty. They gave their votes to aid England and France in destroying us as a nation. They proclaimed at the ballot-box that the fiends who committed riot, murder and destruction in the streets of New York were justifiable in opposing a constitutional law of this land.

Some weeks since we took occasion to say that we did not need the votes of these disloyal Irishmen to carry the Union cause to a triumphant conclusion in Pennsylvania. Our words have been fully verified. Gov. Curtin has been elected without them, as we were sure he would be. These men have made their bed, and will be forced to lie down upon it. It will be found by them to be filled with thorns they will pierce them to the quick. They will yet mourn and weep over their great offence against freedom and humanity. Hereafter they may possibly turn upon their political leaders with all the savage ferocity which was shown against the unoffended negroes who were butchered in the public streets of New York. But it may be forever too late to repair the wrongs that have been perpetrated against a country that gave them the welcome of exiles from oppression. They have deliberately declared in the words of their chief "that slavery is a blessing," and ought to be perpetuated. They have sanctioned the southern revolt and voted in violation of every democratic principle.—If they have thus shown themselves unworthy of the rights they enjoy in this country and which such men as O'Connell and Meager struggled to secure them in their own land, the fault lies at their own doors and they must make the best of it. Let Union men keep green in their remembrances the fact that in America's hour of need and trial these disloyal Irishmen were found on the side of our enemies opposing their countrymen Gen. Michael Corcoran in the field, by voting with his foes here and sympathizing with those who would murder him in the rebel army.—*Chester County Democrat.*

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

The year that is drawing to its close has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies. To these bounties, which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the source from which they come, others have been added which are of so extraordinary a nature that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften even the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever watchful providence of Almighty God. In the midst of a civil war of unequalled magnitude and severity, which has sometimes to invite and provoke the aggressions of foreign States, peace has been preserved with all nations, order has been maintained, laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere except in the theatre of military conflict. While that theatre has been greatly contracted by the advancing armies and navies of the Union The needful diversions of wealth and strength, from the fields of peaceful industry, to the national defence, have not arrested the plow, the shuttle, or the ship. The axe has enlarged the borders of our settlements, and the mines, as well of iron and coal as the precious metals, have yielded even more abundantly than heretofore. The population has steadily increased, notwithstanding the waste that has been made in the camp, the siege and the battlefield, and the country, rejoicing in the conscientiousness of augmented strength and vigor, is permitted to expect a continuance of years, with a large increase of freedom no human counsel hath designed. Notwithstanding the mortal hand had worked on these great things, they are gracious gifts of the Most High God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath nevertheless remembered mercy. It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverently and gratefully acknowledged as with one heart and voice by the whole American people. I do, therefore, invite my fellow citizens in all parts of the United States, and also those who are at sea and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe the last Thursday in November next as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to our beneficent Father who dwelleth in the heavens, and I recommend them that, while offering up the ascriptions justly due to him for such singular deliverances and blessings, they do also, with humble penitence for our national perverseness and disobedience commend to his tender care all those who have become widows and orphans or suffering in the civil strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the Almighty hand to preserve the health of the nation and to restore it, as soon as it may be consistent with the divine purposes, to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquility and Union.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this third day of October, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

By the President,

A. LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State

DESTITUTE CONDITION OF THE UNION PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.—Lieutenant-Colonel Broderick, of the 1st New Jersey Cavalry, who was wounded and taken prisoner by the enemy in the cavalry fight on the Rappahannock last June, arrived here to-day from Richmond. His statements concerning the condition of the Union prisoners are of the most remarkable character, and should induce the Government to initiate at once prompt measures for their relief. There are now confined at Richmond at least nine hundred officers, and over ten thousand enlisted men. Many of the latter are utterly destitute of shirts, pantaloons and coats, and sickness prevails to a fearful extent.

Numbers die daily and the mortality is still increasing, insufficiency of food and lack of clothing having prostrated hundreds of the most hardy men. The enlisted men are actually starved, and an officer who gave some portion of his food to some privates in the room below, by passing it through the floor, has been confined in a dungeon.—*Washington Correspondent N. Y. Herald.*

THE GENERAL AND THE CONSCRIPT.—A letter from the army of the Potomac says: "That General Warren is the man to make good soldiers is indisputable, and that he commands a gallant corps is undeniable. The following incident is characteristic. When falling back during the night after the fight at Bristoe, he saw a conscript straggling along, apparently without any weapon. "To what corps do you belong?" asked General Warren. "Second corps," replied the man with a strong nasal twang, denoting his recent departure from the Eastern States. "What are you doing here without a gun?" demanded the General. The man gave an evasive reply, indicating that was his own business. "What have you got under your coat there?" inquired General W. 'A gun, you d—d fool!' returned the conscript, partly revealing a gun beneath the folds of his ample coat. 'There's no discount on that man,' remarked General Warren to an aid, and passed on. Should this meet the brave fellow's eye, he will learn that he addressed his complimentary response to General Warren, and will wonder, perhaps, why he was not punished."

A Brave Man's Last Words.

Letter from Spencer Kellogg Brown.

The Utica *Herald* publishes the following letter from Spencer Kellogg Brown, who was executed as a spy by the Rebels, the last he ever wrote, addressed to his parents in that city:

"CASTLE THUNDER, VA., Sep. 23, 1863.

Dear Father: By permission and through the courtesy of Capt. Alexander, I am enabled to write you a few lines. You who before this have heard from me in regard to my situation here, can, I trust bear it when I tell you that my days on earth are soon ended. Last Saturday I was court-martialled, and this evening, a short time since, I received notice of my sentence, by Captain Alexander, who has since shown to me every kindness consistent with his duty.

Writing to my dear parents, I feel there can be no more comfort after such tidings than to tell you that I trust, by the mercy of our Heavenly father, to die the death of a Christian. For more than a year, since the commencement of my confinement, I have been trying to serve Him in my poor feeble way, and I do not fear to go to him. I would have loved to see you all again; God saw best not—why should we mourn? Comfort your hearts, my dear parents, by thoughts of God's mercy unto your son, and bow with reverence beneath the hand of Him who 'doeth all things well.' I have but little business to dispose of. Youneself or Uncle Cozzens at St. Louis will please draw my pay from the Government and invest it in United States bonds at present, the interest of which will be paid semi-annually to my wife. * * * * * I sent a ring to my wife by a clergyman, Monday last; I also sent a telegram to yourself, which will arrive too late, as the time of my execution is set for day after to-morrow—Friday, Sept. 25th. I will send a short letter to my wife accompanying this.

* * * * *

Capt. Alexander, commandant of the prison, deserves your respect and grateful remembrance for his kindness to your son in his last hours.

Dear Parents: There are but a few more moments left me. I will think often of you. God bless and comfort you; remember me kindly and respectfully to all my dear friends and relatives. Tell Kitty I hope to meet her again. Take care of Freddy for me; put him often in remembrance of me.

Dear Mother, good bye. God comfort you, my mother, and bless you with the love of happy children. Farewell my father; we meet again by God's mercy.

SPENCER KELLOGG."

OUR DUTY IN THE WAR.—Concluding an eloquent speech in the Convention which renominated Governor Andrew, Hon. Richard H. Dana, Jr., said:

Our duty to the country is, in my judgment, to have a short and simple creed. That creed is to stand by the Administration in prosecuting this war to the final extinction of the rebellion, and to make no political concessions to rebels in arms. On this we can unite the people—all but the few I have referred to, who never will sustain the war—for the people do not believe, and cannot be made to believe, that their liberties are in danger.

The question of modes and means and final settlement, and the doctrines on which they rest, should be matter for reflection and study—to some extent of public discussion, but not made in advance conditions of loyal co-operation, or even in their public discussion we may well use prudence and self-restraint. Our duty to others is to do that which in our most solemn supplications we ask may be done for us—to strengthen those who stand, to comfort and help the weak-hearted, to raise up those who fall, in the hope that thus, at last, Satan may be beaten down under our feet. While the war lasts, let us have, if it be possible, one heart, one voice, and one hand.

THE MORMON IMMIGRATION.—The Deseret *News* of September 15th notices the arrival of several immigrant trains, conveying several hundred persons each, consisting principally of ox teams, and are from 60 to 70 days in making the journey from Florence Nebraska, to Salt Lake City. The season had been remarkably dry on the plains, and the hardships and the loss of stock have been much larger than usual. Considerable sickness has prevailed among the immigrants, and the loss of cattle has been large. Nine trains were still between Florence and Salt Lake City, September 15th. They number over 4000 immigrants, and the last train is expected to arrive at the headquarters of the Latter Day Saints by the first of November. The returned missionaries report unexampled success in the dissemination of Mormonism in the Old World.

THE military commander of Baltimore has a novel mode of punishing offenders. Those who sell liquor to soldiers are paraded through the streets with placards attached to their persons, bearing the inscription, "I sold liquor to the soldiers." On Thursday last, a detective of deserters caused the arrest of a man named Scholl for disloyalty, and it subsequently appeared that Scholl was one of the most loyal men of Baltimore, and that the act of Brocker was prompted by malice. He was, therefore, marched through the streets, bearing upon his person a placard bearing the following inscription: "I am a liar." "I caused the arrest of an unoffending Union man."

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EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

S. B. CHENEY, Editor,

To whom all communications on the subject of Education should be addressed.

Why Teachers Fail.

[From the Penn'a Train School Journal.]

Entire failures in school-keeping, such as become public, are indeed few. On the other hand, instances of *complete* success are quite as few. A large proportion of our teachers are approved by Superintendents, begin their schools, complete their term of service and secure their wages, and yet, if the whole truth was known, *many* have *failed*. We look in vain for evidence of *good* results, but the *evil* is more apparent. And why these failures?—This question is of great importance to all interested in the welfare of our schools. We will attempt to answer it.

Many fail, because they have no *natural fitness for the employment*. They may have talents and attainments that qualify them for some other sphere, but they cannot manage and teach a school successfully. They lack the ability, and all the training of our best normal schools would fail to fit them for the work of the teacher. They have no *aptness* for the business, no love for children, no patience or sympathy with them, no self-control, no enthusiasm awakened by the importance and dignity of their profession.—Hence, they enter a school-room to perform a *task*. The pupils soon perceive that they have no interest in them or their improvement, and hence, become indifferent or disgusted with everything pertaining to the school.—The result can be nothing but a failure.

2. Some fail for *want of suitable qualifications*. They may understand the branches required to be taught and pass a good examination in them.—But they have not learned the art of *managing* and *teaching*; they are not *professionally* educated, and many of them have never read a single book on practical teaching, nor an educational journal. Would a man who has never seen the ocean, nor been on board a vessel, be appointed *captain* simply because he understands Arithmetic, Geography, and Grammar? Would it not be necessary for him to understand Navigation at least, before he assumes so important a command? And can the teacher hope for success who knows nothing of the *navigation* of the school room.

3. Some fail for the want of *professional interest*. They may have superior literary qualifications and understand both the art and science of Teaching; but their attention is absorbed in some other pursuit. They teach for the *pay* and expect to be employed only for a term or two, and hence, have lost all the enthusiasm of the true teacher and fail, of course.

4. Still others fail for the want of *co-operation* parents. These parents manifest no interest in the school, except, perhaps, to criticise and abuse the teacher for some fancied wrong.—They indulge their children in tardiness and frequent absences from school; they have not provided them with a suitable school-room, books nor apparatus; in a word, all their influence favors irregularity and disorder. A successful school under such circumstances, is impossible, and unless the teacher has power to correct these abuses, it is all in vain.

And what shall prevent these failures and improve our schools? Let those who find that they have no love for the business, no ability to govern, no aptness to teach, at once leave the school-room and seek employment in some other calling. Let those who have no professional knowledge, embrace every opportunity to profit by the experience of others.

To this end, let them attend every institute and teachers' meeting that comes within their reach; let them procure a teacher's library and take some school journal. Let those who feel no interest, seek more congenial employment. "Why cumber they the ground?" And let all strive to awaken an interest among parents and to secure their co-operation. The *live* teacher can do it. Let us remember the importance and dignity of our profession and honor it by improving ourselves.—*Bd. Vt. Journal.*

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The Globe.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Oct. 28, 1863.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

THE NEWS.

The war appears to be more strongly concentrating in the Southwest.—Corinth is again filled with soldiers, and Sherman's advance, under Osterhaus, has had a sharp engagement with the enemy, who are said to be under General S D Lee, General Roddy, and others, contesting his junction with the forces of Hooker, now at Stevenson, Ala. The rebel General Loring was reported at Granada, Miss., ready to dispute the expected advance of McPherson's corps. The remainder of Longstreet's forces are said to have been despatched to General Bragg.—We have a late report that Hooker's forces crossed the Tennessee, and engaged the enemy.

We have a special despatch that on Saturday a strong force of rebel infantry crossed the Rappahannock and suddenly attacked and drove back Gregg's cavalry, subsequently engaged two infantry brigades. Major C F Taggert, of Philadelphia, was killed The enemy's left now extends from Beverly to Stafford, and crosses the railroad at Bealton.

The destruction of the railroads between General Lee and the Army of the Potomac, and the transmission of further reinforcements to the army under Bragg, is said to be the rebel explanation of the recent forward movement, and accepted by our own generals. Rebel papers state their losses, at the battle of Bristoe, at about fifteen hundred, among which are three brigadiers, wounded.

GEN WARREN, of the Army of the Potomac, has, according to rumor, made another considerable capture of rebels belonging to Hill's corps.

AN important raid by General Burnside, in Southwestern Virginia, is rumored. His late operations are detailed in a rebel dispatch from Lynchburg. Our forces struck the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad between Bristol and Abingdon, destroyed five bridges, threw one engine from the track, tore up half a mile of track, burned the cross-ties and bent the iron, and burned two engines, and five cars loaded with salt.

AN advance of the forces under Weitzel, near Vermillionville, Louisiana, had a brief engagement, in which the enemy were driven. The village of Morganzia had been occupied by our troops, and was destroyed by fire before leaving it, not a house being left standing. The army was consolidated, and General Banks was in command, in person.

DESPATCHES from Louisville on the 25th, state that the rebels burned the trains laden with forage, between Murfreesboro and Chattanooga, which were proceeding South. The guerillas are actively endeavoring to obstruct the movements of our forces in the Southwest.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26.—A special dispatch to the *Gazette* from Chattanooga, dated the 24th, gives the following information: General Grant arrived here yesterday. Deserters report that Breckenridge's and Hindman's corps are withdrawing. The rebels are moving in large bodies to our left to-day, but their object is unknown. Rumors are afloat that Rome and Atlanta have been attacked in the rear by our forces. The river is high and rising.—The weather is cold and the roads are in bad condition. All is quiet.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 22—General M'Pherson on the 15th came up with the enemy near Canton, Miss. After a short fight the enemy retreated, leaving 200 prisoners in our hands. General McPherson occupies Canton. The rebel infantry lately there has gone to Bragg

Curtin's Official Majority 15,325.

This will do, taking into consideration the frequent assertions of the bogus Democratic leaders that Woodward's majority would be *overwhelming*. If all our soldiers had been at home—or if they could have voted wherever they were on the day of election, Curtin's majority would not have been less than 50,000. 15,325—that will do until we have another opportunity to do better.

☞ Judge Woodward has determined since the election to remove from Philadelphia back to Wilkesbarre.—The society in Philadelphia is too loyal for him. It is a pity he had not resigned his seat as Judge—if he had, he would now be 'a retired gentleman'.

HARD TO PLEASE.—The last *Monitor* is a very fair specimen of what the traitor sheets generally are. Its reading columns are filled with denunciations of the Administration and every measure proposed or acted upon to put down the unholy rebellion—but not a word can be found in that traitor sheet against the rebellion or the scoundrels who are at the head of it. A blind man cannot be mistaken as to where the editors of that sheet would be found if they had the courage to take up arms to defend the cause their feelings are with. And yet they claim to be Union men. As well might the rebels in arms, who are a far more honorable enemy of the Government, claim to be in favor of "the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is." If these traitor leaders of the bogus Democratic party were honestly in favor of defeating the rebellion, they certainly could find something to say to encourage loyal hearts, and something to say to discourage those who are in arms against our Government. They even go so far as to attack the President's proclamation ordering a day of thanksgiving, as if we as a *loyal* people had received nothing to be thankful for. We should be thankful that such traitors as the editors of the *Monitor* have not had an opportunity to receive with open arms on Pennsylvania soil, their rebel brethren of the South. We should be thankful that the rebels of the North have not yet been able to raise an army of bogus Democrats to help the South to destroy our Government. We should be thankful that the loyal people, the good citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, and other States, have disappointed the expectations of Jeff Davis and his friends North and South. We should be thankful, that, surrounded as we are by sneaking, slimy, cowardly rebels, we are able to say we still have a Government. If the bogus Democracy cannot think of anything to be thankful for, loyal men can, and we hope they will not forget the day named by the President for thanksgiving and prayer.

THE SOLDIERS.—A howl has gone up all over the State from the traitor sheets, because a few soldiers from the hospitals, and other points not in danger of being disturbed by the Southern rebels, came home and voted at the late election. It is not true that Meade's or Rosecrans' armies were weakened by men leaving them for the purpose of voting in this State.—Thousands of them were anxious to come home to enjoy their rights, but they could not and did not. We think our soldiers have a right to vote, and we were glad to see some of them home to give the enemy in the rear a slight hint of how the "boys" in the army would have voted had not Woodward deprived them of that right. Some of the traitor sheets go so far as to say that enough soldiers voted to give Curtin the majority he has. If this assertion of the traitors is true, Curtin may well be proud of that majority.—We would sooner have the vote of a single soldier than any number of votes from the deserters who hid themselves in the mining districts and voted for Woodward.

THE traitor sheets could find nothing good to say of the conscription act, and now that the President has issued a proclamation calling on the country for volunteers, the same traitor sheets find fault with it. The call comes either too soon or too late—the President must revoke certain enactments before "Democrats" will volunteer—certain members of the Cabinet must be removed—and many other changes must take place before the traitor bogus Democratic leaders will agree to defend their country against the attacks of their rebel friends, and a foreign enemy. The President need not expect to please such men—he can't do it—they wont be pleased. They are fighting for power—for the *success* of their *party*—and any measure proposed by the President to cripple their friends in the South, will be opposed by them. They will not say anything to induce a "Woodward Democrat" to volunteer—not they—they want all such to remain at home to do the voting.

Official Vote for Senator.

The following is the official vote in this Senatorial District for Senator:—

Counties.	*Baer.*	*Householder*
Huntingdon,	2221	3209
Bedford,	2712	2407
Somerset,	1843	2957
Total,	6776	8573
		6776
Householder's majority,		1707

This is slightly different from the programme put up by the leaders of the bogus Democratic party. Huntingdon was to give Householder only from 400 to 500 majority—Somerset from 300 to 400—and Bedford was to give Baer from 1000 to 1200—this would have elected Mr. Baer by a small majority, *but* the slight mistake in the calculation made by Mr. Baer's friends leaves him at home to comfort himself as best he can.

THE *Evening Journal*, a bogus Democratic sheet, published in Philadelphia, has gone dead. It lingered in great agony for some weeks, but the weight of treason it had to carry to please its masters, finally crushed it out.

Union Victories.

OHIO. — The home majority for Brough will be 62,000! The soldiers' vote will probably increase this to 100,000!

IOWA.—The majority in this State will reach from 25,000 to 30,000!

INDIANA.—Union majorities in 48 counties, 3,166. Opposition majority in the same last year 4,646. Union gain in half the State 7,812. The entire Opposition majority last year was 9,543.

BALTIMORE.—Baltimore, on Wednesday last, held an election for City Councils, resulting in the success of all the unconditional Union candidates.

The good work goes bravely on.

Three Hundred Thousand More.

The President has issued his proclamation, calling on the Governors and people of the several States for a new levy of three hundred thousand men, to supply the place of those whose term of service expires next year. The call is for volunteers, and until the 4th of January is allowed to complete the complement required from each State. Any deficiencies after that date are to be made up by a draft.

The late draft, it now appeares, has not furnished, by two-thirds at least, the number called for; hence the effort is required to be made to fill up the ranks which will be so largely depleted the coming year by the expiration of the term of enlistment of the soldiers in the field.

The rebels in the South are filling their armies with conscripts, taking *all the male population between the ages of* 16 *and* 60. As the recent elections have decided that the people demand of the government the most strenuous efforts to put down the rebellion by force of arms, President Lincoln has promptly responded to the demand, and it will be to the interest, as it is certainly the duty, of every citizen of our country, to use every effort to further the object of the government in early putting the new army into the field.

Gov. Curtin and the people of Pennsylvania will, we are certain, come up to the mark. They have never failed to do their full share in times past, and they will do so now, and whenever again they may be called upon in the name of the Union. There is but one thing to be done; there cannot be more than one government in the country, and therefore, if it takes every man and every dollar, the traitors in arms must be put down.

"A Conscription law, which has proved to be so lamentable a failure."—*Monitor.*

Not so much of a failure after all.—It succeeded in taking from the pockets of two of the editors, Speer and Caldwell, $600 they *honestly* made in furnishing horses for the Government. But now that there is another opportunity to fill up the army with volunteers, the public are anxious to know how many of the half dozen able-bodied editors of that paper will volunteer.

THE 300,000 MORE.—It is not yet known what number of men Pennsylvania will have to furnish as her quota to make up the number called for by the President. It is expected that Governor Curtin will issue his proclamation this week, when the fife and drum will again be heard in every direction rallying the patriotic young men to the defence of their old flag.

WE hear a rumor on the streets that the bogus Democratic leaders intend to try to upset the late election. They say Curtin was not fairly elected.—Perhaps they will secede and start a small Confederacy to include all the mining districts where deserters congregate, with Woodward as their President. Poor devils, they die hard.

MAGEE, editor of the *Perry County Democrat*, was defeated for the Legislature by one vote. Served him right—he was a bogus Douglas-Democrat. Myers, of the *Bedford Gazette*, should have been defeated also—he is as near being a rebel as it is possible for a Northern man to be. We did think there were loyal men enough in Bedford county to defeat him, but secesh was too strong. One winter at Harrisburg will, however, lay him on the shelf high and dry, to repent of his sins.

Election News from Libby Prison.—An Election was held in Libby prison, Richmond, on the 13th, by Pennsylvania officers held as prisoners. The vote stood, for Curtin 95, for Woodward 18—Curtin's majority 77.

CONSECRATION.—The grounds set apart near Gettysburg, for the Soldiers' National Cemetry, will be consecrated to that purpose on Tuesday, the 19th day of November next, by solemn and imposing ceremonies suitable to the place and the occasion.

☞ Genl. S Miles Green has lately received a letter from his son Joseph, dated Libby Prison, Richmond, Oct. 16th, informing him that Capt. Harry Gregg and self were well, but dirty, naked and hungry.

☞ THREE communications were received yesterday, (Tuesday,) but too late for this issue. Our friends will oblige by sending their communications in no later than Monday morning.

Severe Winter.—The weather prophets say that the people may look out for the hardest winter seen for years.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS.

MAJORITIES FOR GOVERNOR.

COUNTIES.	1860. *Curtin.*	1860. *Foster.*	1863. *Curtin.*	1863. *Woodward.*
Adams	.....	76	.....	228
Allegheny	6,689	.....	7655	.....
Armstrong	776	.....	169	.....
Beaver	967	.....	1001	.....
Bedford	.....	97	.....	274
Berks	.....	3485	.....	6622
Blair	819	.....	897	.....
Bradford	4,336	.....	3768	.....
Bucks	53	.....	.....	570
Butler	978	.....	274	.....
Cambria	.....	406	.....	836
Cameron	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carbon	.....	208	.....	577
Centre	341	.....	.....	344
Chester	1,627	.....	2490	.....
Clarion	.....	802	.....	980
Clearfield	.....	283	.....	952
Clinton	97	.....	.....	201
Columbia	.....	735	.....	1531
Crawford	2,099	.....	1905	.....
Cumberland	.....	90	.....	641
Dauphin	1,253	.....	1190	.....
Delaware	1,187	.....	1573	.....
Elk	.....	212	.....	366
Erie	3,144	.....	2999	.....
Fayette	.....	174	.....	700
Franklin	674	.....	166	.....
Fulton	.....	129	.....	261
Forest	60	.....	33	.....
Green	.....	1140	.....	1476
Huntingdon	956	.....	1092	.....
Indiana	1186	.....	2066	.....
Jefferson	393	.....	56	.....
Juniata	38	.....	.....	281
Lancaster	8899	.....	5691	.....
Lawrence	1680	.....	1812	.....
Lebanon	1613	.....	1065	.....
Lehigh	.....	200	.....	1830
Luzerne	.....	251	.....	2886
Lycoming	588	.....	.....	451
M'Kean	292	.....	185	.....
Mercer	830	.....	499	.....
Mifflin	233	.....	53	.....
Monroe	.....	1341	.....	2028
Montgomery	.....	1280	.....	1251
Montour	.....	237	.....	335
Northampton	.....	1742	.....	3072
Northumberl'd	.....	526	.....	707
Perry	238	.....	32	.....
Philadelphia	... ..	1886	7081	... ..
Pike	.....	319	.....	974
Potter	795	.....	851	.....
Schuylkill	234	.....	.....	2041
Somerset	1005	.....	1320	.....
Snyder	670	.....	427	.....
Sullivan	.....	149	.....	354
Susquehanna	1654	.....	1202	.....
Tioga	2816	.....	2585	.....
Union	801	.....	774	.....
Venango	449	.....	316	.....
Warren	940	.....	888	.....
Washington	562	.....	256	.....
Wayne	73	.....	.....	941
Westmoreland	.....	446	.....	1087
Wyoming	.....	174	.....	39
York	.....	1343	.....	2537
Total	30,264	18,152	.....	.....
Curtin's maj'y in 1860, 32,134.			Curtin's maj. in '63, 15,325	

TOTAL VOTE IN THE STATE.

Gov. Curtin's vote, - -	269,496
G. W. Woodward's vote, -	254,171
Gov. Curtin's majority, -	15,325
Daniel Agnew's vote, -	267,197
W. H. Lowrie's vote, - -	254,889
Agnew's majority, -	12,308

Curtin leads Agnew 2,299; and Lowrie leads Woodward 718.

The Ohio Election.

Votes of the Union Soldiers and Rebel Prisoners---Suggestive Comparisons.

[From the Cleveland Herald.]

Our brave Ohio boys in the field won their crowning victory on the 13th of October. The official reports have been received from only a portion of the army, but they indicate the rest. It will be seen with pride that they use the *ballot* in crushing treason at home as effectively as the *bullet* in annihilating rebels in front. The reports at hand are as follows:

Regiments.	Brough.	Val'ham
Troops at Buchanan, Va	73	none
12th Regiment	450	none
23d Regiment	484	none
White's Brigade	1250	.....
Ohio men in 5th Virginia	231	none
Gilbert's Brigade	1500	20
Ohio troops at Charleston, Va	2733	12
100th Ohio in Kenat Tennessee	275	14
144th do do	499	none
104th do do	457	4
Konkle's Battery do	67	none
Shields' (19th O.) Battery, do	96	none
18th Regiment at Edgefield, Tenn	413	5
25th Regiment at Beverly, Va	617	none
Ohio men at Clarksburg, Va	21	5
Camp Denison	175	5
Ohio troops at Nashville	628	25
In two hospitals at Nashville	121	none
Hoffman Station, Johnson's Island	193	15
Ohio troops at Cairo	66	4
In Invalid Corps, Elmira, N. Y.	60	1
In Rosecrans army (in part)	9424	222
Fuller's Brigade, Memphis	1500	91
1st Regiment Heavy Artillery, at Covington, Ky.	945	29
Troops at Washington, Alexandria, and Annapolis	851	42
Troops in St. Louis hospitals	60	none
Troops in Philadelphia hospitals	60	1
	23428	537

Majority for Brough, 22,891.

This is army "glory enough for one day!" Copperhead soldiers in the army are scarcer even than Copperhead voters in the strongest of the Union townships of the Western Reserve, which piled up an aggregate Union majority of 39,732—nearly one-half the home majority in the whole State

By way of contrast, and as a looking glass for Vallandighammers with long faces, we append the official vote of the rebel prisoners in Camp Chase on the second Tuesday in October:

	Vallandigham.	Brough.
Webber precinct	103	1
Butler do	103	none
Clinton do	109	none
Lincoln do	111	none
Jno. Brown do	114	none
Burnside do	99	none
Rosecrans do	101	none
Jno Brough do	122	none
Gilmore do	91	1
Giddings do	116	none
Total	1091	2
Majority	1079	

No returns yet from John Morgan's penitentiary precinct, Johnston's island precinct, or Windsor, Canada West. They are conceded unanimously for Val. Let them be so counted.

Vote of Iowa Soldiers.

The following is the vote of the Iowa soldiers from Iowa regiments, at and about Corinth, Mississippi:

Regiments.	STONE, *Union.*	TUTTLE, *Copper.*
2d,	93	13
4th,	294	13
5th,	302	12
6th,	175	9
7th,	359	10
9th,	327	5
10th,	280	37
17th,	177	49
25th,	207	70
26th,	162	76
30th,	152	90
31st,	167	60
39th,	348	96
2d Cavalry,	571	108
Pioneer Corps,	36	2
Detach't Infantry,	60	3
1st Battery,	54	9
14th Infantry,	252	87
32d Infantry,	158	25
Total,	4174	764

The Burlington *Hawkeye*, of Saturday, says: "From the returns now received we believe that upon the home vote the copperheads will have eight, no more, out of the ninety counties composing the State. Counting the soldiers' vote, they will, probably, lose every county except Dubuque, but may possibly carry two more. The majority for the Union ticket will reach 16,000 in the home vote, and 25,000 to 30,000 in all.

THE RESULTS.—The slaveholders rebellion is converting all Southern Union men into Abolitionists.

The Late Campaign in Virginia.

Full Details of the Movements.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WARRENTON, Oct. 22.—In order to be able to draw any just deductions from the events of the past fortnight, it will be well to take a glance at the salient features of the campaign as a whole. On Friday and Saturday, the 9th and 10th of the current month, the designs of Lee to execute a turning movement on the right flank of the position along the Rapidan began to be suspected. The geographical configuration of the region on the Rapidan peculiarly favors a secret manœuvre of this kind on the part of the rebels, for while on the north side of the Rapidan, occupied by us, the face of the country falls down to a wide extended plain, on which every movement on our part could be seen with the greatest ease—the south side, occupied by the rebels, presents a series of high ridges, which in order to learn the design of the enemy sent out cavalry reconnoissances, the details of whose opperations you have already published, and having satisfied himself that Lee was actually making a movement northward from Madison Court-house, the army was on Sunday drawn back from the Rapidan to the Rappahannock, passing the latter river at Kelley's and the upper fords.

General Meade was still, however, in great doubt as to the real proportions of the rebel demonstration, so on the following morning, Monday, the 12th, at 11 A. M., the 2d, 3d and 6th corps were sent back across the Rappahannock, and pushed forward to the vicinity of Brandy Station. Having become satisfied of the reality of the rebel movement on our right, these corps at midnight of Monday retraced their steps across the Rappadan nock.

On Monday night the position of the army was as follows: The 3d corps at Freeman's ford; the 2d, 5th and 6th near Brandy Station; the 1st at Kelly's Ford; Buford's cavalry at Brandy Station; Gregg at Fayetteville; Kilpatrick toward Hartwood.

In the meantime, where were the rebels? from Madison Court House Lee had pushed directly north to Sperryville, and on Monday night, while we were at the position just indicated, the rebels were advancing across the fords of the Hedgeman River.

Thus far the rebels had clearly the advantage of us. We had lost a day by the counter movement. This was clear gain to them. They had the shorter line, whether to Washington or any point between them and Washington. Accordingly, for the next two days—Tuesday and Wednesday—it became a regular race between the two armies which should first reach the heights of Centreville.

The 2d corps marched all Monday night up to Fayetteville to guard the road, and stayed there till the whole army passed.

On Tuesday both armies were pushing forward as fast as they could, parallel to each other, and seperated by but half a dozen mile or less.

The rebels passed through Warrenton, and citizens here tell me that they occupied the whole of Tuesday in doing this, their trains being extremely long.

We passed some miles to the right, crossing Cedar Run at a place named Auburn, five miles due east of Warrenton.

At Warrenton Gen. Lee formed the bold design of sending one of his corps (Hill's) by a rapid detour to seize the heights of Centreville, while his other (Ewell's) should fall upon our flank and rear.

It was on Wednesday morning, when our whole army passed Cedar Run at Auburn, Gen. Warren's corps (2d) bringing up the rear. To this commander was assigned the duty of covering the trains of the army, which were much delayed in the crossing by the pontoons.

The occasion was now an extremely critical one, Ewell had begun pressing severely on our rear, and already on Wednesday morning, at Auburn the rear guard became engaged with a portion of his force. A double necessity was upon General Meade; first, he must move with extreme celority to reach Centreville in advance of Hill, who had the start of him, and was on the shorter line; secondly, he must keep back the enemy from his trains in the rear.

The army having passed Auburn, pushed rapidly on toward Catlett's.—A couple of miles beyond Auburn Warren received a message from Gen. Meade to hold on to give him time for his trains. The 2d corps accordingly, for two hours exhausted all the resources of tactics to keep back the enemy, by forming line of battle, skirmishing, shelling the woods, &c., the enemy making vigerous demonstrations all the while. The task was boldly and bravely and effectually performed by Gen. Warren.

About noon we reached Catlett's and began our retreat toward Bristoe. The latter place was made at 2:45 P. M. on Wednesday.

Hill's corps had reached Bristoe about simultaneously with Warren—in fact, had just got ahead of him sufficiently to form a line of battle, which he did perpendicular to the rail road.

The position was the most perilous one in which a column can be placed—marching by the flank and met by the enemy in line of battle. Gen. Warren was equal to the emergency. The troops were brought up at the run—the 1st division (Caldwell's) having come up thus for a mile and a half, laden with eight days' rations.

The troops which had been marching on the left of the railroad were brought quickly over to the right, and Gen. Warren, seeing that the enemy had neglected to occupy the cut and embankment of the railroad, on the instant jumped his men, unseen into it. More prudence on the part of the rebel commander, or less sagacity on the part of the Union commander, would have proved the destruction of that corps.

The rest of the army had all gone ahead. The 1st corps (Newton's) had already reached Manassas. The last one but Warren's, namely, the 5th, (Sykes), passed beyond Bristoe, simultaneously with Warren's coming up, and just as he got engaged with the enemy, he received from Sykes the comforting intelligence that he "was moving off slowly and in good order!"

Gen. Warren had formed his troops under cover of the cut, the embankment of the railroad constituting ready-made breastworks. On the left he placed a defensive crotchet. Down rushed the enemy, charging on this flank, when suddenly the troops under cover rose up, and at close range poured volley after volley of deadly fire into the advancing and presently retreating rebels.

After twenty minutes fight the enemy was glad to make off leaving a thousand dead and wounded and five hundred prisoners in our hands! It was well that night came on as it did, for just as the sun set, Ewell, who had been following in Warren's rear, came up, but had only time to form line of battle when the darkness interrupted further operations, and the rear guard was able to pass on and join the main body of the army.

The repulse at Bristoe completely disconcerted Lee's plans, so far as they embraced the view of getting on the communications of Gen. Meade, or reaching Centreville before him. Hill proved slow, and feeble, and instead of striking the head of the Union column, he struck its rear, and got badly handled in consequence.

From this moment Lee abandoned all purpose of giving battle, and never advanced the main body of his army much beyond Bristoe. Detachments were, however, sent to follow up the Union force and make demonstrations. On Friday at 11 o'clock A. M., the enemy appeared in front of Blackburn's and Mitchell's fords, and made a vicious attack on our skirmishers, but were promptly driven back. Stuart's cavalry, meanwhile, was sent by a detour round northward and westward; but being checked and repulsed in all their efforts, they gave up the attempt. The rebel army was now set to work to destroy the railroad and the effectual manner in which they did their work has already been mentioned. Thursday, Friday and Saturday seem to have been employed in this manner, and then Lee began his retrograde movement—the rebel army passing through Greenwich on Sunday, and Warrenton on Monday, and thence down across the Rappahannock, their rear covered by the cavalry.

In the meanwhile the Union army lay at Blackburn's Ford, Bull Run, Chantilly and Centreville, awaiting the development of the enemy's plans. Headquarters were on the Bull Run battle field itself, by the woods through which the regulars made their charge.

On Monday, the 19th, the forward movement was begun, the army crossing Bull Run on pontoons. The 2d corps took the road toward Auburn, the 6th, toward Warrenton, the 3d toward Catlett's, the 1st and 5th toward New Baltimore. Tuesday, 20th found the army on the line indicated; the line of Cedar Run. It had been expected and hoped that we should meet the enemy, but they were far ahead, and nothing but small cavalry parties appeared. On Wednesday, our cavalry returning, gave the intelligence that the rebels were all across the rappahannock and the Rapidan. In this situation, pursuit was, of course, hopeless, and has for the present, been given up.

In passing judgment upon the conduct of this campaign—even if that be possible at all at this time—we must weigh duly all the elements that enter into the problem. Had Gen. Meade been free to operate with no other consideration in view save those of a military order, a blow might have been struck at the audacious invaders that would have proved their death-blow. When Lee's force was massed at Sperryville, and Meade's on the Rappahannock, the Union commander was already practically on the rebel line of communications, and an advance on the part of Gen. Meade direct on Gordonsville he would have brought Lee promptly back to attend to the menaced safety of the rebel capital, and he might have, in a strong position, given the rebel forty thousand battle with double that force.

This would have been to repeat the brilliant strategy of Turenne, who, when his opponent, Montecuculi, crossed to the left bank of the Rhine, to invade Alsace, himself passed to the right bank, and thus brought Montecuculi hurriedly back to look after his own communications. Turenne had no Washington to look after. Meade was bound, at all hazards, to cover the Capital, and could not possibly afford to risk a battle with his face to the Potomac. The conduct of General Meade was prudent, and, under the circumstances, probably best possible; but, in a purely military point of view, a line of action was open to him which was not only prudent, but, in an extraordinary degree, bold and decisive, which is oftentimes the best kind of prudence.

As to the imputation that General Meade was, during the retrograde movement, trying to get away from Lee, and manœuvering, throughout, to avoid a battle, it is utterly false. He tried repeatedly to get a battle, and would have fought the rebels at Sperryville, at Winchester, at Centreville, or anywhere else in which he could have brought his army into position, had not the wily strategy of Lee, and his own exceedingly defective information as to the position of the enemy baulked his designs and desires. Reforring last night as we sat around the camp-fire, to his disappointment at not having been able to get battle out of Lee, he said, to report literally his own pungent expression, that it "was like pulling out his eye teeth not to have had a fight." Whether a man of a different stamp would not have been able to *compel* a battle I know not; but Meade was not only willing but eager to bring such a result about, and did all he could in this view.

If the whole truth must be told, it must be confessed he was too little aided by the Corps Commanders Too many of them are possessed by the mere spirit of routine, by an unwillingness to go beyond the mere letter of orders, (whatever change of action circumstances may dictate, and to do nothing without orders. It is not that they do not do what they are told, but that they lack zeal. There is hardly one—I think I am sure there is not more than one—who would take the responsibility and do on the moment what the highest duty requires. The conduct of that Corps Commander, who, when Warren became engaged with one corps of the enemy at Bristoe and the other rebel corps was coming up close behind, sent word, as the booming cannon plead with him to return and aid Warren to engage the enemy and make the action decisive, that he "was moving leisurely off," is an illustration of the spirit of the conduct of too many of these General officers.

Our losses in men during the campaign have been inconsiderable, and in material very slight; but the horses have suffered severely. General Pleasonton, Chief of Cavalry, tells me that the number of killed, wounded and broken-down horses during this campaign will reach thirty-five hundred.

I conversed on the way back, with several citizens, who had seen and talked with Gen. Lee. They say he never looked so well. Gen. Ewell was with him, looking cadavarous and wasted with long sickness. Though minus a leg, he rides his horse, and a mounted orderly attends him with a crutch for his use when he dismounts. The citizens report that the rebel army appears in fine condition, physically and morally—being as a general thing, well clothed and fed. The cavalry and battery horses are, however, in a wretched plight, being almost universally utterly broken down. The rebels in passing through the country took everything they could find in the way of forage and subsistence, and corn fields belonging to Virginians, which our troops had protected, were unceremoniously stripped by the rebels.

The rebel army started out with but fourteen days' provisions, and the heavy rains of Saturday had carried away the railroad bridge over the Rapidan, thus endangering their supplies. Gen. Lee accordingly sent all round to hunt up everything in the way of food and forage he could find.

Should Jeff Davis Arm his Slaves?

Under this question the Nashville *Union* says:

It seems to us that it would be a perilous experiment for the South to arm 200,000 or 300,000 slaves, and give them their freedom, when a populous and powerful hostile nation would be forever hovering upon her border, fired with revenge, and ready at all times to prompt the black army to crush the white traitors under foot. But to waive this point, on which so much might be said, we think the effort of the slave aristocracy to deceive the slaves into their defence by the pledge of freedom would be fruitless.—The slaves could not be deceived by this sudden and complete change of base on the part of their old tyrants. They would place no confidence in a promise extorted by necessity. *The fact is that slaves have no confidence in, and no love for, their masters.* This is no assumption on our part; we know the fact. *The mass of slaves hate their masters with a fierce and bitter hatred*, and look upon them as their natural enemies, whom they must fight from the cradle to the grave. Let Jeff Davis, then, summon his darkey battalions, and arm them as soon as possible.—We pray God that he may; the quicker the better. And we would stake our lives that the first time that they are brought into battle against the Federal army, they will desert the pirate flag of the Southern Confederacy, first raised to perpetuate their own bondage, and rush with eagerness to the national standard.

The Removal of General Rosecrans.

Reported Reasons for the Step.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—The removal of Rosecrans is the subject of much and contradictory comment. The more correct understanding of the causes that led to it is that charges were preferred against him by Gens. M'Cook and Crittenden of unofficer-like conduct on the battle field, of a panic stricken flight from the field to Chattanooga, while the battle was in its crisis, and of his unsoldierly and mischievous conduct in publicly reporting, on reaching Chattanooga, to both officers and men, that the day was lost. Superadded to this is alleged Governmental resentment of his disobedience of positive orders not to risk a general engagement by advancing beyond Chattanooga before he was reinforced; also, its impatience of his disposition and handling his troops on the field.

The reputation for courage that he won at Stone River is plead in bar to this imputation of cowardice in his abandonment of the battle ground, and his friends attribute it to a mistaken impression that his army had been wholly whipped, and was wholly on the retreat. The replication to this is that such a mistake is a complete disqualification for command.

The statement acquiring growth that he had an attack of epilepsy during the battle, and that he was subject to that disease, is untrue; but that he was constitutionally and by education subject to fits of religious depression of the profoundest character, is correct, though he was an austere Roman Catholic, as is well known. In connection with this it may not be unsuitable to add that it is understood that the fourth specification of the preferred charge is an excessive use of opium.

The relations between Gen. Rosecrans and the General in Chief, Halleck, have been bad. A sharp correspondence took place between them after the battle of Chattanooga, and before that, the Government had found fault with his military conduct on several occasions, and he had retorted by charges of neglect by the Government and want of support.

His removal has been in contemplation for some time.

Elections yet to Come off.

Elections are yet to be held this Fall by the following States, on the dates named, viz:

New York, Tuesday, November 3.
Wisconsin, Thursday, November 5.
Maryland, Wednesday, November 4.
Delaware, Tuesday, November 3.
Minnesota, Tuesday, November 3.
Massachusetts, Tuesday, November 3.
Missouri, Tuesday, November 3.
New Jersey, Tuesday, November 3.
Illinois, Tuesday, November 3.

In Maryland, Delaware, and West Virginia, Congressmen are to be chosen

☞ Ohio having filled her quota under the first call of 1863 for troops, no draft will take place. There is an excess already to be credited to her quota on the new call.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Oct. 28, 1863

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

☞ Good dry wood, oats, corn, and potatoes, will be taken in payment of subscription to *The Globe*.

BROAD TOP is in motion again. The miners have been on a strike. Many are leaving, and many are going there from other mining districts. We understand that upwards of a hundred voted there at the late election, on a ten days residence. Broad Top has a moving population—there to day and somewhere else to-morrow, but always on hand somewhere on election days.

Improvements.—S. T. Brown's new brick building is under roof. James Port's new brick building is going up. A. B. Cunningham & Co. are preparing the foundation for a large store warehouse on railroad street. And. Johnston has put up a neat brick dwelling. The large warehouse erected by the Pa. R. R. Co. at the head of of canal basin is finished.

APPLES AS ARE APPLES.—Mr. Silas Yocum, of Juniata township, left with us last week six specimen apples raised on his place. They are the finest specimens of apples we have seen this year. So far, they stand a good chance to take the first premium at *our* fair.

— We have also received a mammoth apple from Thomas Wilson, Esq., of Shaver's Creek. A half bushel of such apples could easily be counted.

— We also received from Miss Lottie Thomas, a very large apple, sufficiently large to make four good sized apple dumplings.

POTATOES AS ARE POTATOES.—We received from David Hare of Henderson township, a peck of the largest potatoes we have seen in market this year. He will certainly receive the first premium, if others of our farmer friends do not do better.

WE were gratified to meet Brice X. Blair on the street on last Thursday, and to notice an improvement in his appearance. He has suffered severely since he lost his arm at Gettysburg.

WE had the pleasure, on Friday, of taking by the hand Capt. Robert A. Stitt, of Grant's army. He was badly wounded in the left arm at Vicksburg, and was very near losing it.

— On the same day we also had the pleasure of taking by the hand Capt. Charles Hildebrand, of the Potomac army. He has not been fit for duty for several days, and is at home to recruit his health. He informs us that Meade's army was not reduced by men coming home to vote, as has been asserted by the traitor sheets.

DAN RICE'S Show appeared on the day appointed with all appropriate splendor. After a few hours association with the inimitable "Dan," and viewing with apparent satisfaction and delight the various peculiarities of the show, every one went home well pleased with having enjoyed the "rich,rare and racy" while it lasted.

THE show on Thursday last brought together quite a concourse of people. Men, women, children, and even infants, were there to see the "sights;" but the majority was composed of able-bodied men, well calculated to swell the ranks of the 300,000 more. Wonder who of them will *volunteer!*

HUNTINGDON CO. ELECTIONS.

MAJORITIES FOR GOVERNOR.

	1860.		1863.	
Townships.	*Curtin.*	*Foster.*	*Curtin.*	*Woodward.*
Brady	25	.....	6	.....
Cass	15	.....	76	.....
Barree	—	72	15	.....
Clay	45	.....	74	.....
Cromwell	45	.....	61	.....
Dublin	27	.....	25	.....
Franklin	88	.....	87	.....
Juniata	2	.....	23	.....
Jackson	75	.....	26	.....
Morris	32	.....	59	.....
Oneida	45	.....	56	.....
Penn	82	.....	61	.....
Porter	127	.....	166	.....
Petersburg	3	.....	18	.....
Birmingham	11	.....	25	.....
Shirley	31	.....	39	.....
Springfield	77	.....	64	.....
Tell	.....	56	.....	59
Tod	40	.....	73	.....
Hopewell	93	.....	62	.....
Henderson	1	.....	.....	18
Huntingdon	18	.....	115	.....
Carbon	...	45	.....	140
Walker	.....	35	11	.....
West	8	.....	.....	3
Warriorsmark	103	.....	132	.....
Mount Union	2	.....	2	.....
Union	74	.....	45	.....
Total	1164	208	1213	220
	208		220	
Majorities	956		1053	

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Wm. March & Bro., Marklesburg, has received a new stock of goods for fall and winter, and requests his old customers and as many new ones as can crowd in, to call and examine his stock. He returns thanks to *all* his customers, the ladies in particular. *

Greenbacks.—The best place to get a pocket book or wallet, is at Lewis' book store. A large stock of latest styles has just been received.

School books of all kinds, Stationery of the best, bibles, hymn-books, etc., etc., etc., for sale at Lewis' book store.

H. Roman has an extra large stock of ready-made fall and winter clothing on hand, and is selling very cheap. *

GOLD PENS.—A fine assortment of Pocket and Desk Gold Pens just received at Lewis' Book Store

The Opinions of a Republican.

We think the following article from that old Republican party organ, the *New York Tribune*, can be profitably read at the present time, by a few of that party in this county:

"THE MEANING OF IT.—For once, a very general concord is evinced by the leading journals of the loyal States with regard to the moral and the meaning of the Popular Verdict embodied in the results of the recent Elections. However discordant their utterances and inculcations before the event, the unanimity of their subsequent expositions is striking. Condensed into the fewest words, it is agreed by those journals that

I. These results do not constitute a *Republican* triumph, though ninety-nine hundredths of all who even were Republicans undoubtedly contributed to achieve them. But the Republican party, organized to resist the extension of Slavery into Territories previously uncursed with it, has, by the progress of mighty events, become practically obsolete. Very few voted for Curtin or Brough or Stone with any controlling reference to the distinctive Republican dogma.

II. Nor do they proclaim those who united to produce them, in the primary sense of the word, *Abolitionists*. No one doubts that the number of these has been rapidly and constantly increasing ever since the Rebel batteries opened upon Major Anderson's little force in Fort Sumter. We presume a majority of the people of the loyal States, with *all* the hearty Unionists of the Slave States, are by this time convinced that either Slavery or the Union must die, and they decidedly prefer that the Union shall live. But this was not what they voted in decreeing the results of the October elections.

III. Nor was this result an endorsement of what are termed 'Arbitrary Arrests.' We infer that a great majority of the voters of Ohio consider Vallandigham a nuisance which they are glad to see abated, and much prefer that he should remain during the war in Canada or in Dixie rather than have him back in their State. But a great many who voted against him and rejoice over his defeat would have preferred, for the sake of the precedent, that he had been left to preach disloyalty to his heart's content, just as T. H. Seymour, Fernando Wood, Brooks, Burr, Schnabel, &c., &c., have been.—They consider every straight-out Rebel-sympathizing speech a benefit to the Union cause, and are resigned to endure the din of Treason for the sake of the good that results from its naked exhibition. It is false that Vallandigham was nominated because of his arrest by General Burnside; his nomination had been agreed on long before that. His arrest only silenced the vigorous resistance that otherwise would have been made to that nomination by loyal Democrats. They could not have beaten him in the Democratic Convention; they *could* make an example of him at the polls.

IV. Nor is this—what will in some quarters be claimed for it—a general endorsement of the Federal Administration. It is quite probable that the people would have elected MR. LINCOLN, or some leading member of his cabinet, had the Presidency been at stake; they doubtless would have done so rather than permit a Vallandigham to triumph over him. But this was not the question they decided last Tuesday.—Nor did they intend to applaud and sustain the conduct of the war. On the contrary, many of them believed that it might have been prosecuted more wisely, more vigorously and more effectively. General Halleck may be the greatest strategist that ever 'organized victory,' but they are not yet sure of it, and did not mean to express any opinion on that point.

V. But they *did* mean to say most emphatically to their fellow-citizens, to the Government, and 'the rest of mankind'—'*This atrocious Rebellion must be put down and the unity of the Republic restored and maintained.*' The result of the October Elections means just that and the whole of it. The loyal millions deplore the wanton wickedness, the criminal madness, which has plunged the country into desolation and mourning. They want Peace quite as much as those who 'cry Peace where there is no Peace' in *grog* shops and Copperhead meetings—they have no ill-will toward the deluded masses at the South, and would rejoice to-morrow over any honorable termination of the war. They take no pleasure in fighting; they do not like to be conscripted, nor taxed, nor to *see the fruits of their children's* industry taxed to pay the cost of this terrible war. But they have looked the ground carefully over; they have counted the cost; and they have fully resolved that they will sweat blood and gold for the next dozen years rather than submit to the partition of their country at the beck of foul conspiracy and red-handed treason. Apart from that portion of our people—strong only in numbers—who 'never vote any other than the regular Democratic ticket, as their fathers did before them'—and who vote Tariff or anti-Tariff, Slavery or anti-Slavery, War or Peace, so that it has the 'regular Democratic' label—there is no essential disagreement on this head among the people of the free States.

— We appeal, then, to the friends of the South among us to let the truth be known among those who still cling to the desperate fortunes of the rebellion. The South has persevered in this struggle, buoyed up by *the vain hope of* Northern revolution or European intervention, until her soil is a graveyard and two-thirds of her families in mourning. She has hoped to tire out or wear out the resolution of the North. That hope is a delusion. We are bled; we are taxed; we have mortgaged our property to the extent of a full-tenth of its value; we want Peace, but not a Sham Peace—not a Peace that leaves us three thousand miles of zig-zag hostile boundary on the South—a boundary which enables a foreign power to cut us completely in two by a march of three or four days across our border. With Canada in the hands of Great Britain, is there a sane man on earth who imagines that we could allow Wheeling to pass into the possession of another power, which would probably be Great Britain's ally in the next great war made upon us? If the South has a single friend among us who enjoys her confidence, he will now warn her that Disunion will never be submitted to by the loyal States, and urge her to turn her thoughts to speedy Peace on the basis of Reunion."

DIED,

In Scottsville, on Sunday morning Oct 11, 1863, MARGARET JANE DRAKE, wife of Patrick H. Bence, aged 22 years, 9 months and 11 days. Her illness was comparitively brief, and her death unlooked for until within a few hours of its occurence. Unexpected, however as it was, she was found ready for her change, and has doubtless passed from the church below to the church triumphant. She was converted to God, and joined the M. E. Church, at the age of 12 years. As a wife and mother, she was self-sacrificing and devoted, to an extent scarcely ever excelled and rarely equaled. Her sun went down at meridian, without a cloud to disturb the mild serenity of its setting.

* * *

At Oxford, Pa., on the 25th ult., Mrs. NANNIE, wife of the Rev. Wm. R Bingham.

We have seldom seen one in whom the softer graces of Christianity shone more beautifully, than the subject of this brief notice. Gentle in her manners, and affectionate in feelings, she won many hearts as she trod her pathway from the cradle to the tomb.—Disease long lingered about her person before it struck its fatal death-blow, and during her long and tedious illness, she seemed to be setting her house in order, preparing for departure. She grew steadily in grace till she entered into glory. Her Bible and hymn-book were the constant companions of her sick room, and her frequent pencil marks in both shewed how faithfully see had read them, and how sacredly she had cherished the precious truths recorded on their pages. The hymn she loved the most of all, was that choice one of our collection, "Rock of ages cleft for me." On that rock she stood fearless and unmoved as the terror King approached. No doubt clouded her bright view of the Christian's rest. "She knew whom she had believed, and was persuaded that he was able to keep that which she had committed unto him against that day." She passed away leaning on the arm of the Beloved, and sweetly entered the presence chamber of her God. W.

VALUABLE FARM AT *PUBLIC SALE.*

Will be exposed to Public Sale,

On Friday, November 27, 1863,

A valuable lime stone farm, situate in West township, 4 miles east of Petersburg, on the Shavr's Creek road, adjoining lands of Samuel Wilson, George Bare, and others, containing 126 Acres, 100 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—the balance being well timbered. There are erected a two story brick dwelling-house, with kitchen in basement, bank barn, and all the necessary outbuildings. There is also a never failing supply of water near the house. Terms made known on day of sale, by

ADAM LIGHTNER,
BENJ. HARTMAN,
Executors.

Oct. 28, 1863-

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of John Rildenour, late of Juniata township, Huntingdon county, deceased. All persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims present them, properly authenticated, to us.

ELIZABETH RILDENOUR,
WILLIAM B. CORBIN.
Admr.

Oct. 28, 1863.-6t.

STRAY HEIFER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Hopewell township, about the first of July, a red and white spotted Heifer, with a piece cut off the right ear, supposed to be about two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

THEO. FOUSE.

Oct. 28, 1863.*

NEW GOODS *FOR FALL AND WINTER.*

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

BARGAINS FOR ALL

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises*.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market price will be given.

Wm. March is agent for the Broad Top Railroad Company at Marklesburg Station. He is prepared to ship all kinds of grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large and commodious warehouse, farmers can store with him their grain and flour until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, Oct. 28, 1863.

POCKET-BOOK LOST!

The subscriber having on the 26th day of September, either in the cars or at Saxton, on the Broad Top railroad, between Huntingdon and Bedley, lost his Pocket Book, containing his DISCHARGE and other army papers—which would be of no use to any person but the owner.—Any person leaving the same either at the "Globe" office or at the Post Office in Coalmont will be liberally rewarded by

JAMES DAVIS.

Mineraville, Oct. 14, 1863.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—[Estate of Elizabeth J. Semple, dec'd.] Letters testamentary upon the will and testament of Elizabeth J. Semple, late of Jackson twp., Huntingdon county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to us.

JOHN A. WILSON.
EBENEZER E. McGILL,
Oct. 7, 1863-5t* Executors.

PUBLIC NOTICE. All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.

JAMES CLARKE.

July 7th, 1863.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, July 22, '63.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25th, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking; Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the currency, do hereby certify that the said First National Bank of Huntingdon, County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In Testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal of office this twenty-second day of July, 1863.

HUGH McCULLOCH, {Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.}
Comptroller of the Currency.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, 1136 Ridge avenue,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Offer for sale upon the most favorable Terms, NEW and BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS in great variety, of IRON RAILINGS for CEMETERIES, RESIDENCES, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and GALVANIZED IRON and BRASS TUBING; IRON VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, STAIRS, COUNTERS, FOUNTAINS, GATES, COLUMNS, HITCHING POSTS, LAMP STANDS, VASES, TABLES, FLOWER STANDS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, STATUARY, ANIMALS, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection. Persons applying for the same, will please state the kind of work needed.

Sept. 9, 1863-3m

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

October 27, 1863.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$6.50@6.75
Common and Superfine	$5.25@5.62½
Rye Flour	5.75
Corn Meal	$4.00
Extra White Wheat	$1.66@1.95
Fair and Prime Red	$1.46@1.48
Rye	$1.20
Corn, prime Yellow	78
Oats	38
Cloverseed, $64 lbs	$7.00
Timothy	$2.50@2.75
Flaxseed	$2.15
Wool	70@75c
Hides	9

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour ₱ bbl	$6.50@7.00
Extra do ₱ cwt	3.50
White Wheat	1.30
Red Wheat	1.25
Rye	1.00
Corn	75
Oats	50
Cloverseed	5.50
Flaxseed	1.50
Dried Apples	1.20
Butter	20
Eggs	12
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

COURT AFFAIRS.

TRIAL LIST—
NOVEMBER TERM, 1863.
FIRST WEEK.

Mary C. McCauley	vs West Branch Ins. Co.
Glasgow, Taylor, et al	vs J. Entrekin, jr., et al.
J. Dougherty for use	vs W. S. Entrekin, garnishee.
W. W. & D. C. Entrekin	vs M. Stone & J. Entrekin.

SECOND WEEK.

W. W. & D. C. Entrekin	vs Michael Stone.
Same	Same.
Geo. W. Vaughan, admr.	vs Brice X. Blair.
Campbell for Wiermen	vs J. W. Mattern.
D. Meghan's adm. for use	vs Elizabeth Meghan.
Jacob Miller	vs John McComb.
Thomas Norris	vs Isaac Yeoum.

WM. C. WAGONER, Pro't'y.

Huntingdon, Oct. 21, 1863.

GRAND JURORS.

Saml Beck, gentleman, Warriorsmark.
Israel Baker, farmer, Tod.
Sterret Cummins, farmer, Jackson.
James Duff, mason, Jackson.
David E. Eshleman, painter, Shirley.
David Friedley, butcher, Walker.
Jacob Felmlee, farmer, Tell.
H G Fisher, merchant, Huntingdon.
John Hanawalt, farmer, Union.
Daniel Hawn, laborer, Brady.
John Horncane, jr., farmer, Shirley.
Samuel Hess, farmer, Oneida.
Isaac Neff, farmer, West.
Joshua Price, farmer, Dublin.
Jos. Rumberger, farmer, Warriormark
Samuel Sheffey, innkeeper, Jackson.
Milton Sangree, farmer, Walker.
Samuel H Shoemaker, Huntingdon.
George Sipes, merchant, Dublin.
A W Swoope, J. P., Union.
George Smith, farmer, Union.
A S Stevens, tailor, Clay.
Levi Dell, farmer, Union.
James Duff, mason, Jackson.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

John Anderson, farmer, Penn.
James Barr, farmer, Jackson.
Jeremiah Brown, farmer, Springfield.
Samuel Barnet, carpenter, Barree.
William Boyer, farmer, Penn.
A H Bowman, merchant, Union.
Henry Cresswell, laborer, Porter.
Nicholas Crum, farmer, Tod.
Thomas Cessna, farmer, Tell.
Wm. Curry, Manufacturer, Franklin.
Aaron Evans, Gentleman, Cassville.
Jackson Engheart, farmer, Hopewell.
Martin Flenner, farmer, Walker
Frederick Garner, farmer, Penn.
Robert Goshorn, farmer, Tell.
Henry Garner, farmer, Penn
John Heaton, farmer, Carbon
Conrad Hoffman, farmer, Clay
Robert Hooper, Tailor, Brady
Thos. Isenberg, clerk, Franklin
Robert Johnston, Farmer, West
Jonathan Kelly, farmer, Dublin
Joseph Little, shoemaker, Shirley
John Lefford, Teacher, Porter
Geo. Mattern, farmer, Franklin
Geo. Miller, farmer, Union
James McElvoy, manager, Porter
Geo McLaughlin, merchant, Shirley
William B. Martin, farmer, Barree,
R C McGill, founder, Alexandria
Samuel Musser, farmer, West
Edward McHugh, operator, Carbon
John Pheasant, farmer, Union,
Alfred Porter, clerk, Franklin
Henry Rhodes, farmer, Shirley
John Ross, laborer, Brady
William States, farmer, Penn
Amos Smooker, farmer, Brady
Martin Shoffner, farmer, Brady
Samuel Sechrist, farmer, Brady
Jeremiah Shoup, carpenter, Shirley
Thos Stewart, farmer, Barree
Abraham Shenefelt, farmer, Juniata,
Peter Tippeny, J. P., Morris
Martin Wilson, farmer, Brady
A J Wallace, farmer, Tell

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

David Ashton, farmer, Springfield.
Daniel Barr, farmer, Jackson.
Peter H. Burket, tanner, Warriormark
Alexander Baker, farmer, Morris.
Philip Bousiough, farmer, Porter.
Daniel Conrad, farmer, Franklin.
John Carver, blacksmith, Barree.
John Cassady, shoemaker, Morris.
Lewis Evans, farmer, Springfield.
David Fouse, farmer, Hopewell.
Stewart Foster, farmer, West.
Barton Greenland, laborer, Union.
Solomon Grove, blacksmith, Cromwell
Andrew S Grove, teacher, Penn
Henry S Green, farmer, Tod
Samuel Grubb, farmer, Penn
D Henderson, shoemaker, Alexandria
Brown Jackson, farmer, Jackson
J Lane of Lemuel, farmer, Springfield
Samuel Lutz, farmer, Shirley
John Minich, tanner, Dublin
Wm V Miller, farmer, Oneida
Henry Myers, carpenter, Warriormk
Christian Price, farmer, Tell
Samuel Peightal, farmer, Walker
David Rupert, farmer, Henderson
George Ross, farmer, Warriormark
John P Stewart, farmer, Oneida
George Smelker, farmer, Shirley
Thomas Shipton, tinner, Jackson
George Swartz, farmer, Cromwell
John Saner, farmer, Jackson.
Henry Swoope, farmer, Porter
Samuel Shurrer, farmer, Shirley
George G Tate, stewart, Shirley
John A Wilson, farmer, Jackson.

STRAY HEIFER. Came to the premises of the subscriber in Henderson township, about the first day of September last, a red Heifer, about three years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

DAVID ISENBERG.

Oct. 21, 1863.

STRAY SHEEP.—Eleven head of Sheep came to the premises at the sawmill Furnace, about the 1st of September last. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be sold according to law.

FRY, IRON CO.,
per JOHN WITMER.

Oct. 14, 1863-3t.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp'l. Le. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Monday, the 9th day of November, 1863, at two o'clock P. M., the following described property to wit:

All the following tract of land, situate in Cass township, in the county of Huntingdon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a plain corner on a tract of land surveyed on a warrant in the name of Hugh Morrison, thence south twenty-eight and three-fourth degrees west, three hundred and seventy-five perches to a pine, thence south twenty degrees east, one hundred and twenty-seven perches to a post along land surveyed in the name of Polly Chambers; thence north twenty-five degrees east, fifty-two perches to a post, thence north sixteen degrees east, two hundred and three perches to a pine, thence north thirty-two degrees west, thirty-nine perches and six-tenths to the place of beginning, containing two hundred acres and allowance, being the southeasterly part of a tract of land surveyed in the name of Hugh Morrison, and the same premises conveyed by John Savage to Nicholas Miller by Deed dated the 2d day of August, 1854.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Nicholas Miller.

Also—A lot of ground in the town of Petersburg known as lot No. 4 in the plot or plan of said town, adjoining Abraham Creswell on the south, Main street on the east, — Bupp on the North, containing 60 feet front and — feet back, with a brick house, frame stable and other outbuildings thereon erected.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry Shively and D. S. Elliott.

Also—All the following tract of land situate in Hopewell township, in the county of Huntingdon, bounded and described as follows: to wit: Beginning at a plan corner, thence by lands of Theo. Fouse south fifty-four degrees east, eighty-four perches to stones, thence north forty-eight and one-fourth degrees east, ninety-three perches and five-tenths along the lands of said Fouse to stones, thence along land of D. Bumbaugh, now Henry Boher, north forty-two and a half degrees west, two hundred and twenty-six perches to stones, thence south thirty-two degrees and eight minutes west, one hundred and forty-two perches and five-tenths to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and thirty-seven acres and a half, with the usual allowance; being the same tract of land which the said John Savage by deed dated 2d August, 1854, conveyed to the said Jackson Enyeart, reserving the right to himself, the said John Savage, of all the Iron ore that is or shall be found on said piece of land.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jackson Enyeart.

Also—Defendant's right, title and interest in and to ninety acres of land more or less, situate in Morris township, Huntingdon county, Penna., bounded by land of R.F. Hazlet, Michael Low, and Robert Tussey, and the Juniata river,—the Penna. Railroad runs through the property,—thereon erected one frame house, painted white, being the Mansion House, one frame bank barn, and other improvements.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Joseph Law.

Also—All the following real estate being Monroe furnace property and the lands belonging thereto situate in Barree and Jackson townships, and county of Huntingdon and State of Pennsylvania, as follows, to wit: one tract of land situate in Barree township, surveyed on a warrant in the name of Elijah Green, containing 332 acres and 110 perches.

Also—A tract of land in Barree township surveyed on a warrant in the name of Samuel Cannon, containing 420 acres and 20 perches.

Also—A tract of land in same township, containing 388 acres and 103 perches conveyed by Samuel Hawn to Monroe Furnace Company.

Also—A tract of land in same township, containing 114 acres and 108 perches, on which the furnace and buildings are erected.

Also—A tract of land situate in Jackson township, adjoining lands of Michael Fleeher, Graffus Johnston and Fleming and containing 65 acres.

Also—A tract of land in Barree township, surveyed on a warrant in the name of George Tallman, containing 400 acres, more or less, and called Bloomfield (being the same property and real estate conveyed and described in certain Indenture from John Irvin and wife to George W. Johnston, the defendant hereinafter named, dated the 2d day of Nov. A. D. 1857, recorded in the Recorder's office of Huntingdon county,) together with all and singular, the woods, buildings, improvements, ways, water courses, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George W. Johnston.

Also—All the right, title, and interest of the defendant in and to two hundred and eighty acres of land, more less, situate in Tod township, Huntingdon county, adjoining land of Wm. S. Entrekin, Jacob Afley and Savage's heirs, about 100 acres of which are cleared, and has thereon erected two log houses, one old log barn and one saw-mill and other outbuildings

Also—Forty acres of land being the Morningstar tract, having thereon erected, one two story log house and adjoining the above tract.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Michael Stone.

Notice to Purchasers—Bidders at Sheriff's sales will take notice that immediately upon the property being knocked down, fifty per cent. of all bids under $100, and twenty-five per cent. of all bids over that sum, must be paid to the Sheriff or the property will be set up again and sold to other bidders who will comply with the above terms.

Sheriff's Sales will hereafter be made on Monday, of the first week of Court, and the Deeds acknowledged on the following Wednesday.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Oct 21, 1863

VARNISHES, PAINTS & GLASS,

WE offer to Dealers, Coach-makers, and House Painters, at the very lowest nett cash prices the best *Coach and Cabinet Varnishes*; Pure *White Lead*; French and American *Zinc*; Chrome Greens and Yellows, Drop and Ivory Blacks, and a full assortment of all *Dry Paint colors*—such as Vermillion, Lakes Tubs Colors, &c., also, Paint and Varnish Brushes of the best make, *Gilpin's* Diamond and Pumice Point Mills; single and double thick Glass, of all descriptions, and all Materials used by House and Coach Painters—which we can sell as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house, from the fact that we keep down our expenses by conducting our business personally.

MR. RAU—one of the firm—for many years manufactured the Varnishes sold by the late C. Schaeck. We feel confident that our Varnishes are equal, if not *superior*, to any manufactured in this country. We warrant them *to give entire satisfaction*, and if not as represented, the money will be refunded. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. *A liberal discount made to the trade.*

FELTON & RAU,
Nos. 135 & 135 Nth FOURTH Street, corner Cherry,
PHILADELPHIA.

Oct. 14, 1863-6m.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of authority given to the undersigned Administrators of William Stone, by an order of the Orphans Court of Huntingdon county, they will sell at Public Sale on the premises,

On Friday, the 30th of October, 1863,

At 1 o'clock of said day, all the following Real Estate, situate in Hopewell township, in said county, bounded *on the north by lands of J. T. and J. Shirley; on the east* by lands of Edward Reiland, and on the west by lands of Leonard Weaver, containing 220 ACRES, and allowance, more or less, about 100 acres being cleared and under cultivation, having thereon erected a log frame house and log barn. It is a desirable location, being only 1½ mile from Coke station on the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

JACOB WEAVER,
WILLIAM STONE,
Administrators.

Oct. 14, 1863-3

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday the 9th day of November next, (1863,) to wit:

1. Partial account of Robert G. M. Neal, Trustee appointed to sell the real estate of Jacob H. Miller, deceased.

2. Administration account of Moses Greenland, Administrator of Matthias Saylor, late of Cass township, dec'd.

3. Final account of Enoch Chilcote, Administrator of John Chilcote, late of Cass township, deceased.

4. Administration account of James Stewart, one of the Executors of the Hon. John Stewart, late of Barree twp., deceased. Filed by the Administrators of James Stewart, deceased.

5. Account of John Rupert, jr., Administrator of John Rupert, sr., late of Clay tp., deceased.

6. The account of Robert Fleming and Wm. H. Harper, Executors of Sarah Oburn, late of Jackson tp., deceased.

7. Administration account of John Cummins, Administrator of Joseph Hunter, late of Jackson tp., deceased.

8. Administration account of Joseph S. Fisher and Jacob H. Fisher, Administrators of John C. Fisher, late of Tod township, deceased.

9. Administration account of Elizabeth Meyer and Samuel Shirk, Administrators of George Meyer, late of Hopewell township, deceased.

10. Administration account of George Jackson and Hannah Livingston, Administrator and Administratrix of James Livingston, deceased.

11. The account of John W. Mattern, Esq., Administrator of John Smiley, late of Brady township, deceased.

12. The account of John Porter and Alexander Allison, Administrators of Andrew Allison, sr., late of Henderson township, deceased.

13. The account of James B. Carothers, administrator of Harriet M. Stewart, deceased.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF.
Register's Office,
Oct. 14, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and chattels set to widows, under the provisions of *the Act of 14th of April, A. D 1851, have been filed in the* office of the Clerk at the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county and will be presented for *approval by the Court* on Wednesday, the 11th of November, A. D. 1863.

The goods and chattels which were of John Shaver, dec'd., taken by his widow Sarah Shaver.

The goods and chattels which were of Dr. B. D. F. Baird, dec'd., taken by his widow Melinda C. Baird.

The goods and chattels which were of John Baker, dec'd., set apart to his widow Louisa J. Baker.

The goods and chattels which were of George H. Stephens, dec'd, taken by his widow Jane Stephens.

The goods and chattels which were of Jno Hirst, dec'd., *taken by his* widow Mary S. Hirst.

The goods and chattels which were of Jacob Barnett, dec'd., taken by his widow Catharine Barnett.

The goods and chattels which were of James K. Isett, dec'd., taken by his widow Elizabeth Isett.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF,
Clerk.

Oct. 14, 1863.

UNION REFUGEES.—INFORMATION WANTED. The undersigned, a Union refugee, who was compelled to leave Rockingham county, Virginia, on the 15th May, 1862, in company with John Young, Henry Meadows and Lelan Morris, on account of their Union *sentiments*, is desirous of ascertaining the whereabouts of any other refugee from that section, and especially of his father—Nicholas Breedin—who, it is supposed, is now in Ohio.

Any information which may lead to the discovery of the present residence of any of the above persons, will be thankfully received. Address as follows,

RICHARD BREEDIN,
Paradise Furnace, Hunt. Co., Penna.

☞ Papers friendly to the cause will confer a favor on one who has suffered severely for his love for the Union, by publishing the above.

THE PARIS MANTILLA, CLOAK AND FUR EMPORIUM,
No. 920 CHESTNUT Street, (formerly No. 708,)
PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO. invite the attention of their Friends to their large and superb stock of FINE CLOAKS AND FURS, unparalleled in any former season—

The increased accommodation afforded in our new location, enables us to devote the fullest attention to the

FUR DEPARTMENT,

which will be found well furnished with every description of FIRST CLASS FURS, which will be guaranteed as represented, or the money paid will be refunded.

ORDERS per mail will be carefully attended to, and delivered. Express charges paid, any distance inside of 100 miles. J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
Sep 9, 1863-1y. No. 920 Chestnut street, Phila.

EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth & Arch Sts,
PHILADELPHIA.,
ARE OPENING
FOR FALL TRADE,
French MERINOES,
Good BLACK SILKS,
Dark Figured SILKS,
New PLAID SILKS,
New Fancy FLANNELS,
BALMORAL PETTICOATS,
Red, White and Blue FLANNELS, etc.
Sept. 9, 1863-3m.

AGENCY,
FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE
CIRARD HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully call the attention of Business men and the traveling community, to the superior accommodation and comfort offered in their establishment.

KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.

August 26, 1863-3m

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FARRERA,
718 ARCH Street,
below Eighth, southside,
PHILADELPHIA.

Importer & Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear.

I desire to return my thanks to my friends of Huntingdon and the surrounding Counties, for their very liberal patronage extended to me during the last few years, and would say to them that I have now in store, of my own Importation and Manufacture, a very extensive assortment of all the different kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, *for Ladies and Children*, that will be worn during the Fall and Winter season.

Being the direct Importer of all my Furs from Europe, and having them manufactured under my own supervision, enables me to offer my customers and the public a much handsomer Set of Furs for the same money. Ladies please give me a call *before purchasing!*

☞ Remember the name, number and street: John Farrera, (New Fur St'r, 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia. Sept 16, 1863.-3m

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE
GIRARD

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

The undersigned would respectfully invite your attention to his well selected stock of Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, Fine Gold JEWELRY, of every kind and variety of *styles*—comprising all of the *newest* and most *tasteful designs*.

Also, SOLID SILVER WARE, *equal to coin*—and the best make of *Silver Plated Ware*. Each article is warranted to be as *represented*.

☞ Watches and Jewelry carefully *repaired* and satisfaction guaranteed.

JACOB HARLEY,
(Successor to Scruffer & Harley)
No. 622 Market St., Phila.

Sept. 9, 1863–3m.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
JUST OPENED AT
A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.
A LARGE STOCK
AND
FULL ASSORTMENT,
AT PRICES
TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.
CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES
SILVER AND GOLD,
AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,
Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.
The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of
COUNTRY PRODUCE.
FOR BARGAINS,
CALL AT
A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.
Huntingdon, Sept 30, 1863.

New Furniture Establishment.
J. M. WISE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1863–tf.

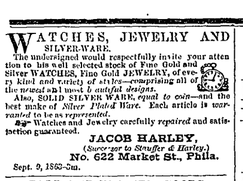
FLAX! FLAX!! FLAX!!!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS SECURED the latest improved machinery for breaking and dressing Flax. It is now in successful operation. I desire it to be understood that I am prepared to buy all the flax that the farmers raise, above their household wants, and if they desire I will prepare what they want for their own use. This machinery will dress in two days more flax than one man can in the ordinary way in thirty days. The flax after it is pulled and separated from the stock, should be spread on a meadow, thinly and regularly, to be exposed to the dews for a week or ten days until the stock assumes a silver grey color, the under side should then be turned up and treated in the same way. On a dry day it can then be tied in bundles and is ready for the mill. It is not necessary to dry it by fire or smoke it over an oven, *as this is only trouble for nothing.* An acre of good flax is worth from thirty to thirty-five dollars without counting the seed. Sumac will also be bought.

H. G. FISHER.

Huntingdon, July 29, 1863.

MUSKINGUM VALLEY



STEAM WORKS,
CORNER OF
Market and Third Streets,
ZANESVILLE, OHIO,

WE ARE NOW FULLY PREPARED to build Portable and Stationary Engines of the most improved styles and patterns, also Portable Saw Mills and Sorghe-Cane Mills from the oldest and newest and most improved patterns. We respectively request those in want of

Portable or Stationary Engines,

for any purpose whatever, or those who are in want of Circular Saw Mills, either double or single, with ways and carriage to saw any length log, to give us a call, or address us by letter, which will receive prompt attention.

Please read the following statements in regard to the operations of our Portable Engines and Circular Saw Mills:

HARPERTOWN, Crawford Co., Pa., May 16, 1863.

MESSRS. J. & J. H. DUVALL.

Gentlemen:—* * * We received our Portable Engine and Saw Mill all in complete order, perfectly satisfied with the Saw Mill and Engine. Everything works to our entire satisfaction, beyond our expectations. We sawed 4,000 feet white-oak boards in five hours, and with good could have sawed more in the same time.

We most cheerfully recommend your Saw Mills and Engines to those wishing to purchase.

Respectfully,
C. REYNOLDS & E. AUDRESS.

For further reference, we would refer you to Samuel Millikin, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., who has one of our first class 30-horse power Portable Engines and Circular Saw Mills in operation at Tipton Station, Blair county, Pa.—He authorized us to say this Mill and Engine has given such entire satisfaction, that, after seeing it, he has sent in his second order for a Mill and Engine of same size.

We would also refer you to M. M. Adams, Creston, Pa., W. B. Zeigler and J. S. Reed, Huntingdon, Pa., Burley & Co., Tyrone, Pa., A. L. Hollibay, Hollidaysburg, Pa., all of whom have purchased of us.

We ship our Saw Mills and Engines fully equipped and ready for work. We warrant our Machinery to do all that our circular claims for it, and to saw from 6,000 to 10,000 feet of luck lumber per day.

J. & J. H. DUVALL,

No. 55 Corner of Market and Third Streets, just opposite CO. R. Road depot, Zanesville, Ohio.

June 3, 1863.–1m.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA:

A Benevolent Institution established by special Enctactment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon. Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South North Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 31, 1862–1y.

BIRNBAUM'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
ON HILL STREET,
A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.
☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tablets and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Mill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS—
Just received at the hardware store of
JAS. A. BROWN.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!
Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 25 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT.
Oct. 31, 1860 FISHER & SON.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL	FAST LINE.	MAIL EXPRESS.	PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD MAIL EXPRESS.	FAST MAIL.	ACCOMMODATION.
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
4 46	.....	.....	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	.....	12 28
4 54	.....	.....	6 05	Mt. Union,	10 45	.....	12 20
5 04	.....	.....	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	12 11
5 09	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	.....	12 06
5 13	.....	.....	.....	Coal Sliding,	.....	.....	12 01
5 23	7 03	6 22	5 23	Huntingdon,	10 21	9 21	11 55
5 59	.....	.....	.....	Petersburg,	10 06	.....	11 40
6 18	.....	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	11 23
6 24	.....	.....	6 00	Spruce Creek,	9 51	8 54	11 20
6 10	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	11 10
6 15	.....	.....	6 21	Tyrone,	9 33	8 33	11 09
6 30	.....	.....	.....	Tipton,	.....	.....	10 48
6 35	.....	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	10 43
6 40	.....	.....	6 39	Bell's Mills,	9 14	8 14	10 39
7 00	8 30	7 40	6 55	Altoona,	8 50	8 00	10 25
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 15 A M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 27 A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Saturday, Aug. 29, 1863, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS Morn'g A. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 7 30	Huntingdon,	AR 11 05	AR 9 00
5 07	7 00	McConnellstown,	10 45	8 42
6 04	8 00	Pleasant Grove,	10 36	8 35
6 20	8 15	Marklesburg,	10 22	8 21
6 32	8 30	Coffee Run,	10 07	8 03
6 40	8 40	Rough & Ready,	10 00	7 55
6 52	8 52	Cove,	9 49	7 43
6 57	9 00	Fisher's Summit,	9 45	7 33
AR 7 12	AR 9 20	Saxton,	LE 9 30	LE 7 20
LE 7 20	LE 9 30		AR 9 25	AR 7 10
7 40	9 50	Riddlesburg,	9 05	6 50
7 50	10 00	Hopewell,	8 55	6 40

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

8 00	10 15	Piper's Run,	8 40	6 25
8 35	10 45	Hamilton,	8 15	5 55
AR 8 50	AR 11 00	Bloody Run,	LE 8 00	LE 5 40

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 20	LE 9 30	Saxton,	AR 8 30	AR 7 20
				AR 7 10
7 35	9 45	Coalmont,	8 15	6 55
7 40	9 50	Crawford,	8 03	6 33
AR 7 50	AR 10 00	Dudley,	LE 8 00	LE 6 30
		Broad Top City,		

READING RAIL ROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK EXPRESS leaves HARRISBURG at 2.15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 9.15 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: TO NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 75 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M. (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave Tamaqua at 6.50 A. M., for connection at all the intermediate Stations; and at 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5.00 P. M.

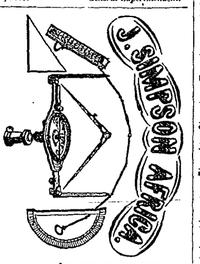
☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

April 20, 1863. *General Superintendent.*

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.



TO ARMS!
RUSH TO THE STORE OF
SIMON COHN,
AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

June 10, 1863–tf

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c., TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Fitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are for sale on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

Wm. March is agent for the Broad Top Railroad Company at Marklesburg Station. He is prepared to ship all kinds of grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large and commodious warehouse, farmers can store with him their grain and flour until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, May 27, 1863.

NOW FOR BARGAINS.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 16, 1863

J. H. O. CORBIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office on Hill Street.
Agent for the county.
Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862–tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.
Office removed to opposite the Exchange Hotel, on Railroad street, Huntingdon, Pa. *April 7, 1863.*

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '65.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM
Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,
A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!
If you want your card neatly printed upon cartridge, call at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential correspondence*, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LADIES' FURS, a splendid variety. Cheap by FISHER & SON.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

MUSIC
THE CYTHARA.—The celebrated Concertina Instructor—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Wellend's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Church Glee Book—Tarn's Harp, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store Sept. 2, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER.
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kin l of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at *LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2.00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!!
Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

1863. THE 1863.
LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF
WALL PAPER
Ever Brought to Huntingdon,
Is now ready for inspection and sale,
AT
LEWIS'
Book, Stationery and Music Store.
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES
Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.
OUR STOCK
Consists of upwards of
One Hundred Different Styles
OF
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,
FOR
The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.
Call at the "Globe" Building,
and examine our stock and prices.

MILITARY BOOKS.
REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.
BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 560 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable exhaustive index*, for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CAVALRY TACTICS,
[AUTHORIZED EDITION.]
By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,
Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.—Complete in one volume. Price $1.00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.

For the instruction, exercise, and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861. Containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the *school of the battalion; including the articles* of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK
FOR THE
UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service; containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

AL O,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHT EXECUTIONS.
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
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NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
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MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

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Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
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Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
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Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

ENVELOPES
Wholesale and Retail.
50.000,
BEST QUALITY
WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,
AND FANCY ENVELOPES,
Just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST
STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,
CAN NOW BE HAD
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,
LARGE AND SMALL,
A FINE ASSORTMENT,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

PENS! PENS!!
GET THE BEST!
THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!
C. BARNARD'S
Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens
ARE FOR SALE
AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,
Agent for the county.
PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any. They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United tates and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since C. BARNARD'S PENS have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splutter or run through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:

I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and *highly approve of them.*
Presid-nt of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public. WELLS, FARGO & Co.,
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office.
S. G. ODDIN,
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent.
SAMUEL L. BREES E,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., New York.

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used. C. HAY.
Agent United States Express Co., New York.

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice without exception.
WILKINSON, TETON & CO.,
Park Place, New York:
T. B. HUGHE, *Cashier.*

We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be. A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.

Upon trial we have found Mr Barnard's Pens to be excellent. FRED, PROBT & CO., New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used. GOUVR. KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations.
UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., New York.

Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anticorrosive.
E. POIRIER, New York.

After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pens, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.
McLEAN & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John treet, Clerkenwell, London.
June 18, 1862.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
A LARGE STOCK
AND
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Window Curtain Papers,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

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FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
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OGGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
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Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
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Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
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Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

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FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE
THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

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CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

FOR PRESENTS
TO PLEASE AND INSTRUCT
YOUR CHILDREN,
CALL AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

LADIES! ATTENTION!!
BALMORALS, a handsome lot just received direct from New York, by FISHER & SON.

NUBIAS & OPERA CAPS, 3d arrival of the season, just opening by Nov 11, 1862. FISHER & SON.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS
BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS of SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, ARBITRATIONS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an AGREEMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the law as to MARRIAGE BONDS, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The LAW for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

It Tells You The LAW for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.

It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of LAW TER